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OBSERVATIONS ON BRACHYSOMIDA CORPULENTA CSY.

(Coleoptera; Cerambycidae)¹

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Brachysomida corpulenta Csy. was described from a single female from the Levette collection, the type locality given only as California.² In the Hopping collection, two females were discovered which agree closely with the original description of *B. corpulenta*. Mr. W. S. Fisher at the U. S. National Museum has kindly compared both specimens with the type in the Casey collection and they agree except in minor detail.

The species is easily recognized by three longitudinal, slightly raised lines on each elytron. These lines are nearly devoid of vestiture and have only a few scattered punctures. The two females before me are dark brown. The type is uniformly brownish-black and the elytra have a slight purplish tinge which seems to be lacking in my specimens. They may not have been fully hardened when they were collected. They were taken by Ralph Hopping at Kaweah, Tulare County, California, over thirty years ago.

¹ Contribution No. 2247, from the Division of Entomology, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

² Casey, Col. T. L., Memoirs on the Coleoptera 4:224, 1913.

Several years before my father died, he received from Dr. E. G. Linsley, a single specimen of *Brachysomida* which is undoubtedly the male of *B. corpulenta*. Since the male apparently has not been known before, the following description is given.

Length 8.5 mm., breadth across humeri 3.3 mm.; entirely black, faintly shining. Head with front very short, about half the length of the clypeus, densely punctate, the punctures not uniform in size; basal two-thirds of clypeus punctate, remainder nearly glabrous; fronto-clypeal suture deeply impressed; coronal suture moderately impressed between the antennae, fading out posteriorly between the eyes; moderately coarsely and densely punctate behind the antennae, the punctures not uniform; antennae stout, about two-thirds the body length, the scape equal in length to the second and third segments combined; the second segment a little broader than long, half the length of the third, basal three or four segments with conspicuous gray hairs; remainder of antennae with short appressed fine pubescence; entire head with long gray hairs. Pronotum with base broader than apex, lateral angles placed before the middle; apex margined rather feebly, strongly margined behind, densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures irregular in size; on the disc a few small areas where punctures are more widely separated, and a glabrous, feebly impressed, rather broad, longitudinal line on basal half, not attaining hind margin. The entire thorax has long, fine gray hairs. Elytra strongly tapered from humeri to apices, each elytron with three broad slightly raised longitudinal lines on which the coarse punctures are scattered; the line nearest the suture reaches back only two-thirds the distance from base to apex, the second and third not quite attaining the apex; spaces between these lines densely and coarsely punctate, the punctures becoming finer toward the apices; silvery vestiture confined mainly to spaces between the raised lines; lateral elytral margins with a well-defined, smooth bead, the sutural bead of each elytron well defined posteriorly, becoming feeble toward the scutellum; elytral apices rounded to suture with a faint suggestion of truncature; ventral surface more finely, moderately sparsely punctate, more densely so on the mesepisternum and finely strigate on the posterior lateral portion of the metasternum; last ventral abdominal segment with posterior margin broadly and evenly rounded with a faint suggestion of a minute notch at middle, but this last may not be a constant character.

The male differs from the female mainly in the much more strongly tapered elytra, the entirely black color, and the more strongly developed raised lines of the elytra.

The specimen was taken by Dr. E. G. Linsley at Lebec, Tejon Pass, Calif.; elevation 4000 feet, May 11, 1928. It has been returned to Dr. Linsley at the University of California, Berkeley.